

**THE OLDEST**

# Business House

NAPOLEON,

# HUMPHREY'S

"OLD RELIABLE"

## DRUG AND BOOK STORE

In Humphrey's Block,  
—Where you can buy—

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes,  
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER,  
Blank Books,  
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

These goods are reliable and will be  
**SOLD CHEAP!**

Banking House

**J. C. SAUR & CO.,**  
NAPOLEON, O.  
**MONEY LOANED.**  
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Bought and Sold  
at lowest current rates, and Collections on  
all points made promptly.

**D. MEEKINSON,**  
**BANKER,**  
NAPOLEON, O.

**Democratic - Northwest.**  
AND HENRY COUNTY NEWS.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND CO  
NAPOLEON, OHIO, MAY 31, 1894.

**Democratic Judicial Convention.**

The Democrats of the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio will meet in convention at Lima, Ohio, on Thursday, June 14, 1894, at 11 o'clock A. M. to put in nomination a candidate for Judge of said judicial circuit to be voted for at the next general election, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention. The basis of representation in said circuit convention will be one to every one hundred votes cast for Governor Cleveland for President at the November election of 1892, and one vote for every fraction of fifty votes or over. No more delegates than admitted. The above appointment gives the counties comprising the circuit the following representation in the convention:

Counties.	No. Votes for Cleveland.	No. Delegates.
Allen	493	49
Auglaize	3774	377
Crawford	4688	468
Duane	3411	341
Hancock	4911	491
Hardin	3483	348
Henry	3112	311
Logan	3238	323
Meigs	3628	362
Marion	3282	328
Paulding	2197	219
Putnam	4177	417
Seneca	3678	367
Union	3625	362
Van Wert	3629	362
Wyandot	2507	250
Total number of votes	501	
Necessary to a choice	250	

ANDREW BOEHNER, Chairman.  
C. B. HOWICK, Secretary.

**NOTICE.**

In looking over the list of subscribers for the *News*, which has come into our possession, we find many who are in arrears, ranging from one to two years and over. All such are hereby notified that payment must be made within a reasonable time or the accounts will be placed in the hands of a collector. Come in and see how your account stands and make arrangements for its payment.

THE "Holy Ghost Plant," a product of Mexico, Central and South America, is so called because of the shape of the flower which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings.

It costs Great Britain \$20,000 to scrape the barnacles off the bottom of one of its big men-of-war and repaint it. This has to be done twice a year in the case of nearly every vessel.

SINCE the Fifty-third congress came into existence March 4, 1893, there have been six changes in the United States senate and sixteen in the house of representatives from death and other causes.

BRO. RUSSELL occupied three columns of the *Signal* last week to tell his readers that the county commissioners put a construction upon a law contrary to his way of thinking. That's certainly too bad, but for consolation's sake we will say to the *Signal* that even our learned Judges of the Supreme Court widely differ in construing laws!

THE insurance companies throughout the country are rapidly taking advantage of the new Ohio law authorizing the deposit of county and municipal bonds with the State Treasurer to insure Ohio patrons against loss. Within the last few days no less than \$300,000 of these Ohio bonds have been deposited in this manner. The indications are that bonds of this kind will meet with a ready demand for this purpose. The old law only authorized the use of State and United States bonds.

**THE WELSH PEOPLE** have been greatly honored in political life in the United States. Of the Presidents, eight have been of Welsh descent—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, and John Quincy Adams.

AFTER JANUARY 1, 1895, no more days of grace will be allowed in New York State on notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness made, drawn or accepted by any person or corporation, and no grace, according to the custom of merchants, will be allowed after that date unless there is a stipulation to the contrary.

The city papers are all right if you want them, but it is the local paper that advertises your business, schools, churches, societies, entertainments, sympathizes with you in your affliction and rejoices in your prosperity. It is your local paper that mentions the thousand and one items in which you are interested during the year, and which you do not find in the city papers.

THE Johnstown, Pa., *Democrat* has traced the line of descent along which the party of paternalism is progressing toward a logical stepping-off place. Here it is: Republicanism, Protectionism, Paternalism, McKinleyism, Socialism, Coaxeyism, Anarchism.

JUDGE COOLEY, the veteran jurist and expounder of constitutional law, in a recent lecture before the senior law class of the University of Michigan, alluded to the Coxy movement and defined clearly the unconstitutionality of the "petition with boots on." He explained that citizens may petition for legislation; but they cannot command it, even if they should visit the Federal capital by hundreds of thousands, and, assuming to speak for the people, demanding an enactment of specific measures. In a government like ours the legislative power is delegated to representatives. No one except these elected delegates has the right to assume or to pretend to represent the popular will. To permit of the intimidation of legislative bodies by tumultuous assemblies would mean the substitution of mob rule for representative government.

**CANDIDATES GALORE**

For the Democratic Nomination for Congress.

A DOZEN ABLE MEN WOULD LIKE TO SUCCEED DO. OVAN.

A Lively Time Expected.

A special dispatch from Columbus to the *Enquirer* says things are beginning to warm up in the Democratic Fifth district, composed of the counties of Williams, Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam and Van Wert, which takes in the whole of the northwest corner of the state. Hon. D. D. Donovan, the present member, was chosen in 1892 over George L. Griffith by a plurality of 4,634. In the landslide of last fall the Democratic plurality in the district was cut to 2,373. This fact, with the existing condition of affairs, possibly makes the district debatable ground to some extent.

Mr. Griffith, at all events, is anxious to try it over, and will probably receive the Republican nomination, unless some of the other Republican statesmen become seized of the idea that it will only be a picnic to carry the district and go in and out him out of the somewhat empty honor of the nomination.

There will be no lack of Democratic aspirants for the nomination. Every county will present one, and some of them will possibly present two. Mr. Donovan will be a candidate for re-nomination, and, as a matter of course, will start in with his own county of Henry solid in his support.

Putnam county will have a candidate in the person of Judge John J. Moore, of the Circuit court.

Williams will claim recognition with C. E. Scott, of Bryan, as a favorite son.

Van Wert will ask that the nomination be given to Judge B. J. Brotherton, formerly Judge of the Probate court.

The brilliant orator, John H. Snook, of Paulding, will be presented by that county.

Either John W. Winn or William H. Hubbard will be presented from Defiance, which stands second in Democratic strength.

There is no rivalry between the two gentlemen, and they will doubtless determine between themselves, without difficulty, which shall go into the convention with the solid backing of Defiance.

Of course the contest when it comes to the convention will be a spirited one with such a long list of popular entries, and more than likely it will be a contest of endurance. The date of the convention has not yet been fixed nor has the matter been seriously discussed by the congressional committee.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

### MEETING OF CITIZENS TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS

For Celebrating the Day!

Quite a goodly number of citizens met at the City Hall Monday evening, to make arrangements for celebrating the coming 4th of July.

On motion, A. Bradley was called to the chair and Sheriff Decker made Secretary.

L. L. Orwig, H. C. Groeschner, and E. E. Decker were appointed a committee on finance.

On motion of H. C. Groeschner a committee on arrangements, consisting of five members, including Chairman Bradley, to be appointed by the chair, resulted in the selection of the following: A. Bradley, Henry Cary, H. Gathman, Geo. H. Rohrs and John H. Freese.

The meeting was enthusiastic and harmonious, and but one spirit seemed to prevail—that of celebrating the glorious 4th of July upon a grand scale, making the day for 1894 one to be long remembered in the history of Napoleon.

Let the good citizens of Napoleon come to the aid of the committee of arrangements, and our beautiful little city will be ablaze with enthusiasm and patriotism on the 4th, and thousands of strangers will be our guests on that day, to accept our hospitality and enjoy with us the amusements of the day.

The celebration in Napoleon will be the grandest 4th of July celebration in this part of the State, and an invitation is extended to everybody to be present.

SOME day Bro. Russell will be dubbed "Windy" if he does not learn to "cut 'er short." "Brevity is the spice of life," Bro.

AMONG the features of HARPER'S BAZAR for June will be the "Story of a Garden," told in letters by ELIZABETH BISLAND WETMORE, a new series of "Coffee and Repartee" papers by JOHN KENDRICK BAXGS, and letters from Paris, giving the fashions and gossip of that capital.

WE are afraid the *Signal* don't read the columns of the *NORTHWEST* as closely as it should. If it did it would have seen that our good county commissioners were negotiating for road improvement bonds for payment. But, is it not time for the *Signal* to stop its whining and give its readers a little every day news? Its crying down the county in which it lives and has its being is getting to be wearysome, as a good Republican brother puts it.

## CANAL SCANDAL.

The Railroad Company That Bought It MAY ENJOY VERY LITTLE

Of the Good Things Which They Thought Were in Store for Them —Uncle Sammy May Have a Word or Two to Say.

COLUMBUS, May 25.—The chances are that the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Athens railroad, whose managers succeeded in gobbling the Hocking canal, as the lowest bidder for the property, will never be built, at least not under the act which it is currently believed was booby-trapped through the legislature in its closing days.

The fight is on already and papers are prepared to bring injunction proceedings against the company. The question is whether the matter is Colonel W. C. Lemert of Bucyrus, who represents the Chicago, Columbus & Southeastern Railway company.

This legal point which will be brought up is an attack on the validity of all previous acts for the abandonment of portions of the Ohio canal.

This will affect the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and other places along the line of the canal. The injunction will be based, among others, on the ground that no part of the canal system of Ohio can be abandoned by the legislature without first obtaining the consent of the general government. When the canal system was established the general government ceded to Ohio thousands of acres of land, to be sold and the proceeds applied to the construction, the conditions being that the water ways be kept open at all times for free transportation of troops, arms and supplies of the government.

This lends a new phase to the question and if the United States courts are appealed to and the cause has to run the gauntlet of them the state will realize very little for this questionable piece of jobbery that darkened the last days of the session of the legislature just adjourned. There are many fine legal points involved in the proposed suit.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and cures numerous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. 1m

## NEW DITCH LAW.

SEC. 4451. The petition shall be filed with the county auditor and shall set forth the necessity and benefits of the improvement and describe the beginning, route and termini thereof. It shall also contain the names of all persons and corporations either public or private, who in the opinion of the petitioner or petitioners are in any way affected or benefited thereby, and (there) shall be filed therewith a bond, subject to the approval of said auditor, payable to the state of Ohio, with at least two sufficient sureties, in not less than two hundred dollars, conditioned for the payment of all costs if the prayer of the petition be not granted or be dismissed for any cause. Should the names of any person or corporation, either public or private, who are in any way affected by the proposed improvement, be omitted from the petition, it shall be the duty of the commissioners, when they discover that such omission has been made, to supply such names, and cause notice to be served as herein provided.

SEC. 4452. Said auditor shall thereupon give notice to the commissioners of the filing of said petition, together with a copy thereof. He shall fix a day for the hearing of the same—not more than thirty days from the date of said notice. He shall prepare and deliver to said petitioners, or any one of them, a notice in writing, directed to the lot or landowners and to the corporations either public or private affected by said improvement, setting forth the substance, pendency and prayer of said petition, a copy of which notice shall be served upon each lot or landowner or left at his or her usual place of residence, and upon an officer or agent of each public or private corporation having its place of business in the county, at least fifteen days before the day set for hearing, and the person who serves such notices shall make return on the notice, under oath, of the time and manner of service and file the same with said auditor on or before the day set for hearing. At the same time, give a like notice to each non-resident lot or landowner by publication in a newspaper, printed and of general circulation in the county, at least two weeks before the day set for hearing, which notice shall be verified by affidavit of the printer, or other person knowing the fact, and filed with said auditor on or before that day, and no further notice of said petition or the proceedings had under the same shall thereafter be required.

SEC. 4453. Said commissioners shall meet at the place of beginning of said ditch as described in the petition on the day so fixed, as aforesaid, and hear any and all proof offered by any of the parties affected by said improvement, and other persons competent to testify, and determine the necessity thereof; and may adjourn from time to time and to such place as the necessity of the work may require; and in case said commissioners shall find for said improvement, they shall fix a day for the hearing of application for any appropriations of land taken for said improvement and damages said parties affected by said improvement, or any of them, may sustain thereby, and for the approval of the report of the surveyor, as herein provided for.

SEC. 4454. At any time on or before the day set for hearing, as provided in section four thousand four hundred and fifty-two, any person or corporation whose lands are taken or affected in any way by such improvement may make application to said commissioners in writing for compensation of damages, and they, or any of them, may make an application in writing for a change or alteration of the line of the ditch through their premises, and a failure to make such application shall be deemed and held to be a waiver of all rights thereto. Passed April 19, 1894.

## KEELEY WHISKY AND OPIUM CURE.

By authority of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley a regular Keeley Institute, for the cure of Alcoholism and Opium Addiction, Tobacco Habit and Nerve Exhaustion, has been established in Toledo. Experienced physicians in and out of the city have been consulted and have all pronounced the cure as a success. Good boarding department connected with Institute. For terms and particulars, apply to the Keeley Institute, 1215 Madison St., Toledo, Ohio, N. B. The genuine Keeley treatment can be obtained in Ohio only through the Keeley Institute at Toledo and Marysville. Beware of impostors! May 17/94

**Reflected Light.**

A dead white surface has decided advantages for reflecting light over a looking glass or a bright surface. Good white blotting paper reflects back 82 per cent of the light cast upon it. Many persons are under the impression that looking glass must be a better reflector than paper, and whitewashed faces because with looking glass a strong shadow can be cast, while from a good white surface no heavy shadow is obtained. The reason is not so much that the reflected light is less from the dead surface, but that the reflection is concentrated in the case of the looking glass. With paper or whitewash it proceeds from a vast number of points.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Harriet E. Hall, of Waynesburg, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Remedy. I have been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, indigestion, nervous prostration and general debility of condition of my whole system. I have given up hope of ever getting well. Had tried three doctors with no relief. The Great South American Remedy cured me. I feel like a new woman now. I can walk and do my work as usual. Sold by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O. Aug. 10-15.

**DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT.**

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

**Diabetes,**  
Excessive quantity and high colored urine,  
**La Grippe,**  
Cures the bad after effects of this trying epidemic and restores lost vigor and vitality.  
**Impure Blood,**  
Eczema, scrofula, malaria, pimples, blotches.  
**General Weakness,**  
Constitution all run down, loss of ambition, and a disinclination to all sorts of work.  
Contains the contents of one bottle, if not used, Druggists will refund the price paid.  
At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size.  
Takes the place of food and restores the system.  
Solely sold by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O.

**The Day We Celebrate.**

1776 1894

**GRAND**

# Fourth of July Celebration

**AT NAPOLEON.**

The citizens of Henry and adjoining counties are invited to a celebration of the 118th Anniversary of American Independence at Napoleon on the 4th of July next.

The programme will be elaborate and varied, suited to instruct and amuse all classes, so that all who may attend will be entertained.

A hearty welcome is extended to everybody, and Napoleon will make it pleasant for all.

For particulars look out for large posters and programs.

## RECEIVERS.

HOW ILLUSTRATED BY THE CORDAGE CASE.

Their Duties Are Not Light But Pay Big.

Immense Responsibilities and Possibilities Are Therein—Can Sometimes Save All Changed a Bankrupt Concern Into One Full of Promise.

Issued by the Central Press Association of

It is a popular idea that the receiver of a big property has a soft snap. This is a mistake. While in ordinary cases of receiverships it may not be a difficult task to arrange a settlement satisfactory to the courts, it is not so where large interests are involved. The average receiver is expected to wind up the business, save all he can to the creditors and turn over the balance to the court. His ordinary commission is five per cent of the total amount handled. He is expected to be a good manager, and after he has shown the court that he has done all that can be accomplished for the benefit of both creditors and the business, he is given his commission and his bondsmen are released.

But when it comes to a very large mercantile, manufacturing or commercial enterprise, the situation is different. The complications that arise are numerous. The receiver has to learn the business to begin with. Then he has to get acquainted with all the creditors, ascertain what their claims are and how pressing they may be, and fix up a scheme that will be mutually agreeable all around. He has to make an inventory of the assets and liabilities. When this inventory is completed, he sizes the situation up and states the condition of affairs in a report to the court. If the court is satisfied that the creditors ought to accept the conditions prescribed by the receiver, it issues an order to that effect. If it thinks the outlook is bad and the chance of the creditors being repaid is very slight, it orders the receiver to wind up the business and pay the creditors the largest percentage possible.

Probably the best way to explain the duties and duties of a receiver is to take a well-known case as an illustration. No failure of recent years has so shaken the commercial world and at the time threatened such disastrous results as that of the National Cordage company. Millions of dollars were involved when the great corporation asked for a receiver. The shares, both preferred and common, were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. They had been selling at a high figure. Good round dividends had been paid. The concern was supposed to be in splendid condition. When the crash came everybody was startled. The company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Consequently, when it went down, application for a receiver had to be made to the court of chancery of that commonwealth. Chancellor McGill heard the motion at Jersey City. He named the receiver, Edward F. C. Young, president of the First National bank of Jersey City. Mr. Young is the star receiver of the country. He has made a reputation in that line. It will appear further on that his success with the Cordage corporation entitles him to the rank he has partially attained when he pulled the Dixon Crucible Works, manufacturers of the Dixon lead pencils, crucibles, etc., out of a hole some years ago.

Chancellor McGill appointed Young because he knew his ability in the receiver line. He required large bail, which Mr. Young furnished without difficulty. Along with Mr. Young another receiver was appointed in the person of G. Weaver Lozer. Mr. Lozer was one of the officers of the National Cordage company. He knew the busi-

ness workings of the concern, came from Cincinnati originally, and although comparatively young, displayed so much shrewdness and familiarity with the trade that he rose rapidly to a leading position in the company. He conducted the details of the receivership, while Mr. Young furnished the thought and management that have turned an apparently bankrupt corporation, by means of reorganization, into a strong and promising enterprise.

Following the Cordage failure as a sample of such affairs, it can be stated that so soon as Young and Lozer were appointed, had qualified through their bondsmen and taken their oaths of office, they took possession of the business. Mr. Young was the active spirit, and therefore his name will be used almost solely in narrating what was done. It should be borne in mind, however, that Mr. Lozer was associated closely and consulted always in every step that was taken. After Young had taken possession of the office of the Cordage company, 135 Front street, New York, he sent for the creditors. Perhaps it would be more accurate to remark that the creditors came where they stood. They filed their respective claims and asked for justice. There is no preference in such cases. The receiver regards every claim primarily as of equal importance. But the creditors are always very pressing and very persistent. Each considers his claim as paramount. In a case of the magnitude of the one under consideration, it requires a firm head and a determined mind to conduct matters. Mr. Young possesses those qualities. After he had looked the ground over and formulated a plan of operations, he stuck to his decision. Nobody could move him. It will always be remembered to his credit, that the big banks and large banking houses of the metropolis, nearly all of whom were deeply concerned in Cordage, came round to Young's views, after energetically opposing them at the start.

Mr. Young originated a new idea in receiverships during the Dixon Crucible reorganization, and he followed the same idea in Cordage. Ordinarily, in fact almost uniformly, it is the duty of a receiver to wind up the business, pay the creditors as much as possible and report the results to the court. Young adopted a novel plan. When he found the concern could be continued at a profit, he advised the court that it should not be wound up. It used to be the custom, in case raw material was on hand, to convert such material into a manufactured product, sell the product and then stop operations. Young reversed this mode of procedure in the Dixon case and repeated it in the Cordage. He made up his mind it would be folly to wind up the concern. If that were done the creditors would only get from forty to sixty per cent of their claims. The numerous enterprises interested would be sacrificed and one of the great arteries of trade would stop flowing. He advised that manufacture be continued and that the entire project be kept in business and allowed to grow and expand. The chancellor followed his suggestion, although he took a big risk. It shows the regard the chancellor had for Mr. Young's judgment that he permitted his wishes to be carried out simply upon the latter's request and without any personal examination of the matter.

The creditors were at first indignant and surprised at the receiver's course, and then, amazed at his firmness, they gradually became converts to his plan. They all signed documents concurring in his methods, and from that time on the task was comparatively easy. Mr. Young says he spent day after day conversing with the various creditors. Many of them threatened him, others argued with him, and still others begged him to desist. To all of them he was pleasant, but dignified and determined. He outlined his scheme and refused to swerve from it. He told the creditors if they waited and were patient and accommodating, they would come out ahead. If they balked and refused to assist, they would be lucky if they got half of what was due them. After he had conquered the creditors, Mr. Young started with the reorganization project. A magnificent set of men were selected by the creditors to undertake the work—most of them were bank presidents. Young declined to accept the men selected. He declined not because they were unacceptable, for they were all eminently satisfactory, but because, he said, if the public learned that heads of large banks were interested it would at once conclude something was wrong and another panic would ensue right on top of the one that prevailed last summer. The bank men agreed with him, and the reorganization committee finally chosen consisted of members of banking firms and business men.

It is a matter of recent history how well this committee did its work. The stockholders were assessed, a new company was organized to take over the old, and a new set of securities was issued. The creditors's claims were re-

recovered for at part, so much in bonds, so much in stock and the balance in what were termed liquidation certificates. These certificates are payable from the slow assets of the concern. It will take some time to pay them off, but they are perfectly good. To show how long it takes to fix up a receivership of this kind, it needs to be stated that it will probably require two years to redeem the liquidation certificates, and until they are redeemed Messrs. Young and Lozer will remain as receivers. Mr. Young sold the old National Cordage company to the new corporation. In the case of the Dixon Crucible company, Hon. Theodore Runyon, the present United States ambassador to Germany, was chancellor of New Jersey, and so pleased was he with Mr. Young's statement that he praised him in the highest terms from the bench and ordered that he be paid an extra amount per annum for every year he served. It required a number of years to get that business on its feet. Young took it when it was practically a wreck, and when he turned it back, secured the court to the stockholders it was earning a dividend of ten per cent. In the case of the Cordage receivership the settlement will be made between the receivers and the reorganization committee, and the court will have nothing to do with it.

Following the illustration to the end, it may be told that Mr. Lozer is constantly in attendance at the company's office in New York. He supervises all the details of the business. He generally spends several hours a day at the office, arriving shortly before noon and leaving about 3 o'clock. He conducts the big transactions. All checks are signed by the receivers jointly. They make payments as and when they choose. They have no one to consult, and no one can criticize their actions. They have a right to pay themselves for services on account of the total amount allowed them. Of course, in a case like that of the Cordage, the receivership is a failure, so Mr. Lozer says, that New York ever know, the lawyers have a great deal to do. The receivers consult them at every step. Receivers Young and Lozer have two very prominent reasons to assist them in their work. They are John L. Cadwalader, of New York, and William H. Corbin, of Jersey City. LAWRENCE S. MOTT.

The bell that was originally used to call the slaves together on Jefferson Davis's plantation in Mississippi hangs in the tower of an old school-house at Saxeville, Wisconsin.

## NOT CALLED.

It may be a scholar familiar with books, in person a model, unvarnished for looks. An orator, too, the great 30. Puff. But that, to our notion, is not quite enough. In language decided the truth must be told. We think for our parish he's rather too old.

For aught that we hear of he may be a saint, and none of his errors makes any complaint. He knows all the common and rarest laws, and off to the needy will blessings impart. But he isn't the shepherd we want at our fold. We think for our parish he's rather too old.

Did you ever make that experience tell? And work by a master for full value sell? You make a mistake when that man you pass by.

And say, when inquired of the reason and why, In language emphatic, "The truth must be told. We think for our parish he's rather too old."

Oh, what shall we do when our pastors get gray? And cannot quite compass the time in a day? I know well the common and rarest laws, and off to the needy will blessings impart. They soon may be called to some region where, Where angels invite to the city of gold, And none will refuse them when they're going too old. Tacoma News Era.

## KARL H. KOLBE, Veterinary Surgeon.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

Is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Treats all diseases of the horse.

## Legal Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Henry county, Ohio, made on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1894, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 30th day of June, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the north door of the court house, in Napoleon, Ohio, the following described real estate situated in the county of Henry and State of Ohio, to-wit:

The southeast quarter (1/4) of the north half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of the township five (5) north, range seven (7) east, in Henry county, Ohio, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Appraised at \$2000.

Terms of Sale:—One-third cash in hand and one-third in notes, payable in two years, with day of sale with interest at six per cent. Deferred payments to be secured by a mortgage on the premises covered by this sale.

FREDERICK D. PRINTZ,  
Administrator of the Estate of Isaac W. VanFelt, deceased.  
Napoleon, Ohio, May 15, 1894.—m24-3t.

## Notice of the Redemption of Henry Co. Road Improvement Bonds.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Henry County Road Improvement Bonds, issued Sept. 1, 1891, and the Sept. 1st, 1892, and Sept. 1st, 1893, series redemption, and holders of said bonds are hereby notified that in case said bonds are not presented for payment at the county auditor's office in Napoleon, Ohio, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1894, no interest accruing thereon after said date will be paid.

LEVI KING,  
D. T. BURR,  
Commissioners of Henry County, Ohio.  
J. H. REBE, Auditor of Henry County, Ohio.  
May 24, 1894.—6

## Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that E. N. Worden, as assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Vanine & Son, has filed a final account of his administration, which will be for hearing and settlement June 23rd, 1894.

## Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James W. Shidner, as guardian of Charles Ray Shidner, has filed a final account of his guardianship, which will be for hearing and settlement June 18th, A. D. 1894.

## Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Samuel Williams, as assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Vanine & Son, has filed a final account of his administration, which will be for hearing and settlement June 23rd, 1894.

## Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that L. L. Orwig, as guardian of Gale B. and Corinne H. Orwig, has filed a third account of his guardianship, which will be for hearing and settlement June 23rd, 1894.

## ENVELOPES.

We have a large stock of envelopes which can be obtained, printed, bound or you can purchase them not printed of the retail trade.